



Artist Todd McGrain's heath hen sculpture; located along the bike path at Manuel F. Correllus State Forest. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

SECTION 10. MANUEL F. CORRELLUS STATE FOREST

10.1. INTRODUCTION

Manuel F. Correllus State Forest is located in the towns of Edgartown, Tisbury, and West Tisbury, in the center of Martha's Vineyard. (Figure 10.1) It is accessed from a variety of roads, with its headquarters located off Sanderson Road, Edgartown.

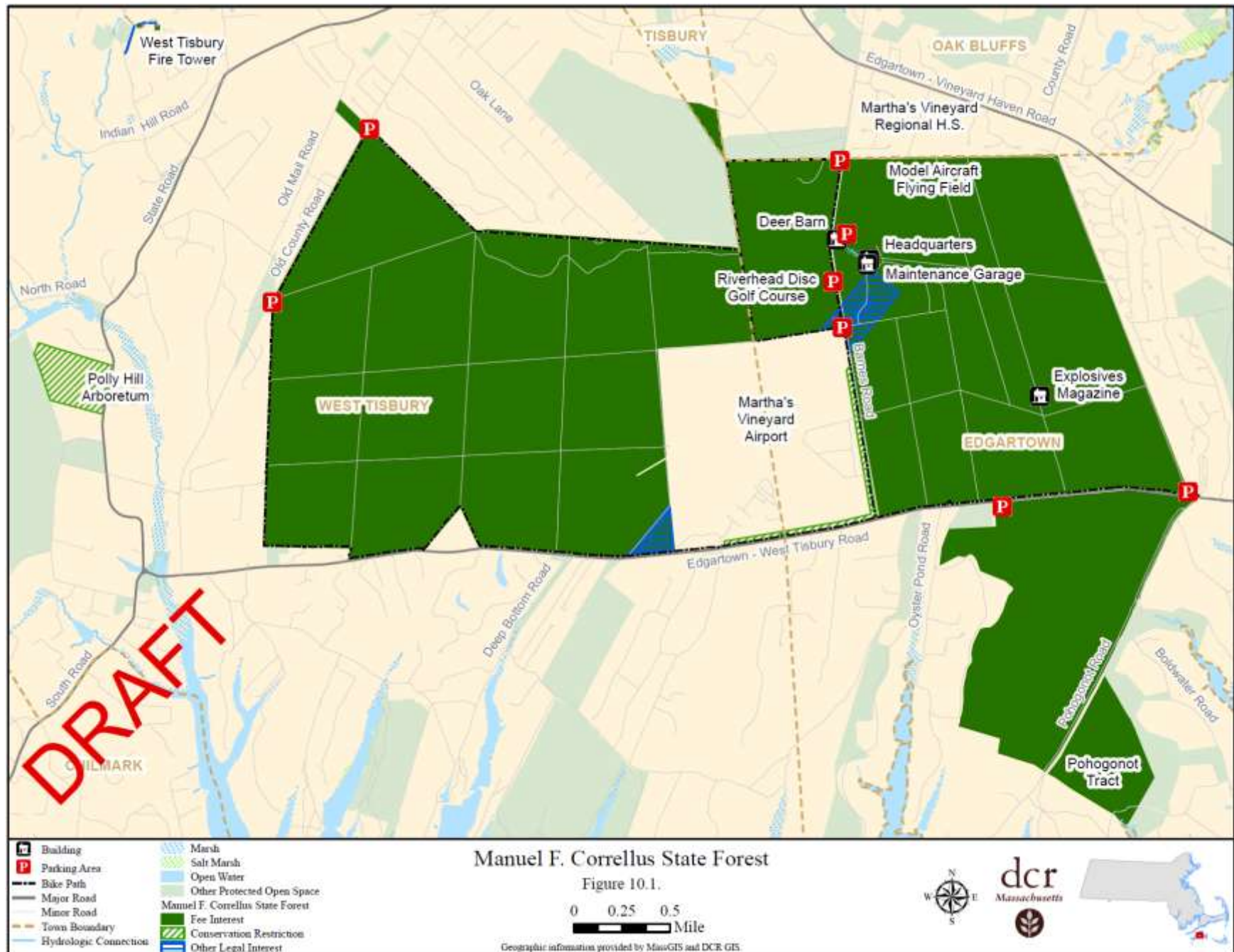
Today's Correllus began as two separate properties, each managed by a different state agency. In 1908 the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission acquired 612 acres to create a reservation for the heath hen, a native prairie chicken on the verge of extinction. Eight years later, the Division of Forestry acquired 15 acres north of the reservation. Over the next decade Martha's Vineyard State Forest, as it was then called, expanded to approximately 4,000 acres. In 1939, seven years after the last observation of a heath hen, the reserve was incorporated into the state forest. In 1987 Martha's Vineyard State Forest was renamed in honor of Manuel F. Correllus, who worked there from the 1920s through 1980s, including 39 years as forest supervisor.

Forest management at Correllus traditionally focused on growing marketable timber and reducing

the risk of wildfire. A variety of native and non-native conifers were planted from the 1920s through 1990. In 1991, Hurricane Bob caused extensive damage to over 400 forested acres, mostly conifer plantations, greatly increasing the potential for a catastrophic fire. This led to a reexamination of forest resources and management goals. Instead of marketable timber, emphasis was placed on ecosystem management; reduction of fire risk was to be achieved by removing conifer plantations and maintaining firebreaks in a manner consistent with protecting rare species.

Correllus is one of the DCR's most significant properties for rare species conservation (NHESP 2008). It is also the single largest tract of undeveloped land on Martha's Vineyard, and a key part of the Island's conservation network. The emphasis on conservation that began with the heath hen continues today with protection of the forest's coastal sandplain communities and associated rare plants and animals.

Although significant to rare species conservation, the forest is perhaps better known for its bike path, hunting, and disc golf.



The forest's physical, political, and regulatory attributes are summarized below. (Table 10.1.1)

Table 10.1.1. Physical, political, and regulatory settings of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Setting	Name or Metric
Location:	Edgartown, Tisbury, West Tisbury
Area (acres)^a:	5,173.92
Perimeter (miles)^a:	26.54
Landscape Designation(s)^b:	Reserve, Parkland
Legislative Districts:	
House	Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket
Senate	Cape and Islands
Regulatory Designations:	Priority Habitat

- a. Calculated using a Geographic Information System (GIS).
b. For a summary of DCR's landscape designations, see <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dcr/ld/ld-factsheet-final.pdf>.

Associated Properties. The Correllus Forest and Park Supervisor manages all MassParks properties on The Islands. This creates an operational connection between Correllus and Sylvia State Beach (Section 11), South Beach (Section 12), and Nantucket State Forest (Section 13). Correllus staff also assists Bureau of Fire Control and Forestry personnel with their management of the West Tisbury Fire Tower property (Section 15).

10.2. Natural Resources

Physical Features

Correllus is located atop a glacial outwash plain. Because this plain formed south of the farthest reach of ice, no ice blocks were stranded on the plain, and no kettle hole ponds formed (Skehan 2001). In general, there is a trend of decreasing elevation from north to south. Elevations range from approximately 80 feet along portions of the park's northern boundary to sea level at Jobs Neck Cove.

A series of north-south oriented depressions, referred to as "frost bottoms" (e.g., Deep Bottom, Willow Tree Bottom), straddle Edgartown-West Tisbury Road. All terminate in coastal ponds or coves. The physical structure of these bottoms produces microclimates different from the rest of the forest.

Water Resources

Surface water resources are nearly absent from Correllus, with only one pond (i.e., Little Pond) and no flowing waters. (Table 10.2.1)

Table 10.2.1. Water resources of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Water Resource	Name or Metric
Watershed:	Islands
Aquifer:	Martha's Vineyard SSA
Lens	N/A
Rivers and Streams (miles)	0.00
Vernal Pools	
Certified (#)	0
Potential (#)	1
Wetlands (acres)^a	1.38
Lakes and Ponds (acres)^a	0.00

- a. MassDEP classifies Little Pond as a wetland and not as open water. These metrics reflect that classification.

Its elevation and distance from the ocean generally results in low susceptibility to flooding, storm surge, and anticipated sea-level rise. (Table 10.2.2) The exception to this is the southeast corner of the Pohogonot Tract, where the forest contacts Jobs Neck Cove. Portions of Jacob's Neck Road, a municipal road that passes through the Pohogonot Tract, are within the 100 and 500 year flood zones. There is no DCR infrastructure at this location.

Most Vineyard residents, and all municipal wells, draw their water from the Outwash Plain Aquifer, a portion of the Martha's Vineyard SSA (MVC 2010). The forest serves as a recharge area for this aquifer, and is part of the Zone II wellhead protection areas associated with several municipal wells in Oak Bluffs and Edgartown

Table 10.2.2. Potential impacts of flooding, hurricane inundation, and sea-level rise on Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Type of Impact	Acres	%
Flooding:		
100-year Storm	2.47	0.05
500-year Storm ^a	5.15	0.10
Hurricane Inundation:		
Category 1 Storm	1.18	0.02
Category 2 Storm ^b	7.16	0.14
Category 3 Storm ^b	16.51	0.32
Category 4 Storm ^b	27.00	0.52
Sea Level Rise	0.00	0.00

a. Cumulative value; includes 100-year storm impacts.

b. Cumulative value; includes impacts of all lower category storms.

Rare Species

State-listed Species

Thirty-four state-listed species are known from the state forest; one is also federally listed. (Table 10.2.3) Many of the rare plants are associated with the forest's fire breaks, and rare moths with the pine barrens communities.

Priority Habitat

Most of the forest (90.17%) has been designated Priority Habitat under MESA. Exceptions include the forest headquarters area, a portion of the disc golf course, and areas of conifer plantations.

Vegetation

Despite its significance as rare species habitat and its repeated use as a site of ecological research, there has been no comprehensive floristic inventory specific to Correllus. Several researchers have documented vegetation associated with specific field studies. For example, Clarke (2006) listed 144 plant taxa encountered while researching associations between rare plants and disturbance in the forest.

An overview of the Island's flora is presented in Spongberg (2008).

Table 10.2.3. State-listed species of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest, as identified by the NHESP.^{a, b}

Species ^{a, b}	Type ^c	MESA ^d
Barrens buckmoth	I	SC
Barrens daggermoth	I	T
Barrens metarranthus	I	E
Bayard's green adder-mouth	P	E
Chain dot geometer	I	SC
Coastal heathland cutworm	I	SC
Coastal swamp metarranthus	I	SC
Common tern	B	SC
Cow path tiger beetle	I	SC
Data-sensitive plant ^{e, f}	P	E
Dune noctuid moth	I	SC
Eastern whip-poor-will	B	SC
Faded gray geometer	I	T
Gerhard's underwing	I	SC
Grasshopper sparrow	B	T
Grass-leaved ladies'-tresses	P	T
Imperial moth	I	T
Lion's foot	P	E
Melsheimer's sack bearer	I	T
Northern harrier	B	T
Papillose nut sedge	P	E
Pine barrens lycia	I	T
Pine barrens speranza	I	SC
Pine barrens zale	I	SC
Pink swallow moth	I	SC
Purple needlegrass	P	T
Sandplain blue-eyed grass	P	SC
Sandplain euchlaena	I	SC
Sandplain flax	P	SC
Sandplain heterocampa	I	T
Slender clearwing sphinx moth	I	SC
Southern ptichodis	I	T
Unexpected cynia	I	T
Waxed swallow moth	I	SC

a. Presented alphabetically, by common name.

b. Fact sheets are available at:

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dfg/dfw/natural-heritage/species-information-and-conservation/mesa-list/list-of-rare-species-in-massachusetts.html>.

c. Types of state-listed species include: B = Bird; I = Insect; and P = Plant.

d. Status of species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA): E = Endangered, SC = Special Concern; and T = Threatened.

e. This species is also federally listed.

f. The name of this species is not released in accordance with NHESP's policy of not revealing in site-specific documents the name or location of rare species susceptible to collection.

Invasive Species

Five species of invasive plants, and one likely invasive plant, have been incidentally observed (Table 10.2.4). An unidentified species of honeysuckle, with the potential to be invasive, has also been observed (Patterson et al. 2005). The occurrence of invasive plants at Correllus is “strongly related to fire lane management practices and proximity to the exterior of the forest acting in concert” (Patterson et al. 2005).

A 2003-2004 survey of firebreaks found invasive plants to occur in fire lanes that had not undergone recent management and forested areas near the perimeter, “especially at points of entry to the forest” (e.g., along roads and bike paths, and near the forest headquarters) (Patterson et al. 2005). Invasives are also associated with areas of soil disturbance due to storm damage and salvage logging (Foster and Motzkin 1999). A list of known Invasive and Likely Invasive plants is provided in Table 10.2.4. In addition, chee reedgrass and a non-native heather have also been observed in the forest. These species were not evaluated by MIPAG (2005), but have life history traits consistent with invasive plants.

Table 10.2.4. Known invasive and likely invasive plants of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Species	Status ^a	Source ^b
Autumn olive	I	1
Black locust	I	1
Multiflora rose	I	1
Norway Maple	I	2
Oriental bittersweet	I	1
Spotted knapweed	L	3

- Presented alphabetically, by common name.
- Plants are classified as being either Invasive (I) or Likely Invasive (L) according to MIPAG (2005).
- Information contained in this table was obtained from the following sources:
 - Patterson et al. (2005)
 - P. Gregory, personal communication.
 - Simmons (2014)

Natural Communities

There has been no comprehensive survey of natural communities. However, some community types have been identified. (Table 10.2.5)

The Island’s vegetation differs from that elsewhere in the Complex, and Correllus may contain natural

communities not yet described for Massachusetts (Swain 2014, personal communication). For example, the Pohogonot section contains a scrub oak shrubland with a tree oak canopy that does not fit any currently described community type (Swain and Kearsley 2011).

Table 10.2.5. Known natural communities of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Community Type ^a	System ^b	State Rank ^c	Source ^d
Cultural Grassland ^e	T	-	1
Pitch Pine – Scrub Oak	T	S2	1
Sandplain Grassland	T	S1	2
Sandplain Heathland	T	S1	2
Scrub Oak Shrubland	T	S1	2
Shrub Swamp	P	S5	3

- Classified according to Swain and Kearsley (2011).
- E = Estuarine, P = Palustrine, T = Terrestrial.
- The NHESP ranks communities from most rare (S1) to the most common (S5).
- Information contained in this table was obtained from the following sources:
 - RMP Planner.
 - Clarke (2006)
 - DEP Wetlands (1:12,000) data layer.



The vegetation at the Pohogonot tract may represent a natural community as yet unclassified by the NHESP. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

Several efforts have been made to classify the forest’s vegetation. Mouw (2002) used seven categories, including two types of plantations. Neill et al. (2007; Table 1) used six categories. Neither described their classifications as natural communities. Spongberg (2008) classified all of the vegetation on Martha’s Vineyard into 27 plant communities: 13 terrestrial, seven palustrine, four estuarine, and three aquatic. Most recently, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has mapped the

“General Habitats” of the Vineyard as part of its Vineyard Habitat Network (TNC 2014). Some are equivalent to natural communities as described by Swain and Kearsley (2011), others are not.

Forests

Much of Correllus (49.59%) is forested. Tree oaks, including white, black, and post oak, are the most common forest cover type. Other common stand types include pitch pine, white pine, and scrub oak. Approximately 716 acres of white and Norway spruce, white and Scot’s pine, and Japanese larch plantations remain from past forestry activities. Non-forested areas are shrublands, heathlands, or grasslands; many of which are associated with fire breaks.

Information on the historic land uses and management practices that have shaped today’s forest is presented in Foster and Motzkin (1999).

Wildlife

Information on the forest’s birds and mammals was included in Whiting (1976); this information should be considered historic and may not represent current species diversity.

White-tailed deer were the “major game species found in the state forest” in 1976 (Whiting 1976); they remain so today.

Only 33 species of birds were reported in eBird (www.ebird.org) as of March 2015. This includes ring-necked pheasant, which are stocked by the DFG for hunting.

The species of wildlife most closely associated with the forest, the heath hen, went extinct in 1932. Preservation efforts and the ultimate extinction of this species have been well documented in both the scientific and popular literature (e.g., Field 1908, Forbush 1912, Edey 1998). A memorial and statue commemorate this species’ connection to the forest and Martha’s Vineyard.

Information on the forest’s rare insects may be found in Goldstein (1992, 1994).

Information on the Island’s wildlife, not specific to Correllus, is presented in Keith and Sponberg (2008).

10.3. CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the known and potential cultural resource areas, including pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources, and historic landscapes, buildings, structures, and objects. An overview of significant events in the history of Correllus is presented in Table 10.3.1. Information on the forest’s cultural resources is presented in Table 10.3.2.

Archaeological Resources

Three archaeological surveys have been conducted in or adjacent to Correllus. Although no freshwater sources were immediately adjacent to the forest, Native Americans could have used the area for short term habitation or resource collecting. No cultural materials were recovered during any of the surveys, however the forest must be considered moderately sensitive for pre-Contact sites.

Historic Resources

The land comprising the park was sparsely settled or farmed by Europeans from the 17th century onward due to the poor quality of the soil. Due to its location at the Island’s center, numerous Native American and European pathways passed through the forest; evidence of some of these transportation networks survives today. In 1908, much of the area was incorporated into a Heath Hen Reserve, a sanctuary created to prevent that species’ extinction. Unfortunately, by 1932 the last heath hen, “Booming Ben,” had disappeared from the forest and the species was officially classified as extinct. CCC Camp S-57 (Co. # 106) was established at the forest in 1933 and closed in 1934. During that year the CCC continued the conifer planting that had started on the property in the 1920s and would continue into the mid-20th century. The evidence of the plantation roads and firebreaks survive to the present and define the character of the park with its transposed grid of uniform plantation units.

Table 10.3.1. Significant events in the history of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Year(s)	Events
1908	Heath hen reservation established with the purchase of 612 acres. (Chapter 132 of the Acts of 1907)
1916	Division of Forestry purchases 16 acres northwest of heath hen reservation and constructs a fire tower. The tower was dismantled in 1928 and replaced in 1930.
1925	Division of Forestry takes 1,040 acres of land abutting the heath hen reservation through eminent domain. An additional 2,832 acres are added the following year.
1933-1934	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) is active in forest, building barracks, planting trees, and performing release cuttings. By 1939 all CCC buildings have been taken down.
1939	Heath hen reservation turned over to the Bureau of Forestry. (Chapter 132 of the Acts of 1939)
1942	U.S. Navy takes 683 acres of the forest to create Naval Auxiliary Air Facility Martha's Vineyard, now the Martha's Vineyard Airport.
1946	Fire tower declared a hazard to navigation and ordered dismantled by the U.S. Navy.
1954	Portion of forest transferred to the Martha's Vineyard Regional School District. (Chapter 483 of the Acts of 1954)
1962	Two and one-half miles of nature trails opened.
1970	The County of Dukes County is granted two easements, 4.2 and 44.2 acres in area, to allow for "the unobstructed and unrestricted flight of aircraft to and from the airport." (Chapter 762 of the Acts of 1970) An additional easement was granted in 1977 for the installation, construction, maintenance, and operation of a Medium Approach Light System. (Chapter 901 of the Acts of 1977)
1973-1974	Bike paths constructed.
1974	Eight hundred and one acre Pohogonot tract (i.e., Hazy Acres) acquired. In 1995, a 25-year Cooperative Management Agreement is developed with The Nature Conservancy to manage this property.
1986	DEM conveys the Greenlands Parcel (2.2. acres) to the town of West Tisbury in exchange for a 13 acre parcel of municipal land.
1987	Martha's Vineyard State Forest is renamed Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.
1996	Conservation Restriction acquired on Polly Hill Arboretum.

Table 10.3.2. Cultural resources of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Location and Resource^a	Type^b	Date^c	Condition^d	Integrity^e	In Use^f	Utilities^g	MHC #^h	Guidanceⁱ
Four town bound (boundary marker)	OB	After 1880	-	H	-	-	-	1
Headquarters Area								
Headquarters landscape	LA	ca. 1900	-	M	-	-	-	1, 2
Forest headquarters	BU	1886	3	H	Y	E, H, I, S, T, W	-	3
Shed (heath hen)	BU	ca. 1908	5	H	N	-	-	3, 4
Deer barn	BU	1896	4	H	Y	E	-	3
CCC Camp	AR	1936-1940	-	L	-	-	-	1, 5
Additional Resources^j								
<i>Historic roads/cart paths/foot paths</i>	LA	-	-	U	-	-	-	1
<i>Farmhouse sites (multiple)</i>	AR	-	-	U	-	-	-	5

a. Geographic sub-regions of the forest are identified in Figure. 10.1.

b. Resource types include the following: AR = Archaeological; BU = Building; LA = Landscape; NRHD = National Register Historic District; OB = Object; and ST = Structure.

c. Date of construction provided, when known.

d. Preliminary condition assessment using the building system and equipment condition codes as used in the Massachusetts Capital Asset management Information System (CAMSIS). The following codes are used: 1 = Excellent-easily restorable to like new condition; 2 = Good-routine maintenance required; 3 = Adequate-some corrective and preventative maintenance required; 4 = Fair-excessive corrective maintenance and repair required; 5 = Poor-renovation needed; and 6 = Fail.

e. Integrity is a relative assessment of the condition of a resource's retention of its historic character-defining features; H = High; L = Low; M = Medium; and U = Unknown.

f. Use categories include: N = building is not in use; S = building is used on a seasonal basis; and Y = building is used year-round.

g. The following codes are used to identify utilities associated with buildings: E = Electric, H = Heat; I = Internet; S = Septic system; T = Telephone; W = Water; and W(S) = Water is available on a seasonal basis. This information is included for all buildings.

h. Massachusetts Historical Commission inventory number.

i. The following guidance is offered for the ongoing maintenance of these cultural resources:

1. Refer to Historic Landscapes - Built Features BMP (DCR n.d.g).
2. Refer to Vegetation in Historic Landscapes BMP (DCR n.d.h).
3. Refer to Historic Building Maintenance BMP (DCR n.d.i).
4. Refer to Mothballing Historic Buildings BMP (DCR n.d.j).
5. Refer to Archaeological Features BMP (DCR n.d.k).

j. Documented through the 1984/1985 Cultural Resources Evaluation Project but not yet field verified or confirmed.

Historic Landscapes

Forest Headquarters. The forest headquarters is located in the northeastern quarter of the facility at a clearing at the intersection of Barnes Road, the main north-south road through the park, and Dr. Fisher Road, a historic main east-west cross island route. The centerpiece is the farmhouse (Headquarters), built between 1886 and 1900. A wooden shed is located adjacent to the house, is associated with the management of the Heath Hen Reserve and once served as the office of Manuel F. Correllus. Stone piers flank the east entry drive to the farmhouse, however, only the shed remains of the former farmstead's outbuildings. A drive leading to the house from the northeast appears to be purposefully planted with conifers; more research is required to determine when the approach was established. The area retains its integrity as an administrative center of the Reserve and later the State Park.



The forest headquarters building is the center of a historic landscape dating to the late 1800s. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

Historic Roads and Trails. Previous historic surveys have identified at least three “pre-colonial” or “historic” roads and trails throughout the facility (i.e., Dr. Fisher Road, Mill Path, Tar Kiln Road) largely through documentary analysis of historic maps and atlases, not field surveys. It is unknown whether any of these routes retain historic features or are archaeologically significant. The cultural integrity of these roads and trails is unknown, but some segments have likely been impacted through previous forestry practices (e.g., fire break creation).

Buildings

A storage barn, currently used in season as a deer check station, is located west of the Headquarters landscape and may be associated with the farmhouse.

Structures

There are no historic structures located in the park.

Objects

A unique stone four-town boundary marker, the “Four Town Bound,” is located in the north central portion of the park. The marker notes the intersection of Tisbury, West Tisbury, Edgartown, and Oak Bluffs. The boundary was placed during or after 1892, the year West Tisbury became the last of the four towns to be incorporated.

10.4. RECREATION RESOURCES

The following recreation activities take place at Correllus:

- Bicycling, mountain
- Bicycling, street
- Disc Golf
- Dog walking
- Flying model airplanes
- Geocaching (2 caches as of March 2015)
- Hiking
- Horseback riding
- Hunting
- In-line skating
- Nature study
- Running/Jogging
- Skiing, cross-country
- Walking

There are three developed recreation facilities, they are:

- Bike (i.e., multi-use) path
- Martha’s Vineyard Riverhead Disc Golf Course
- Model aircraft flying field

See Trails, below, for information on the bike path.

The disc golf course covers approximately 42 acres. It is located west of Barnes Road, north of the airport. (Figure 10.1) It was constructed in 1997.

A model aircraft field occupies 3.8 acres of fire break (Fire Lane A, Gate 8) immediately south of the Martha's Vineyard Regional High School's (MVRHS's) athletic fields. It was established in 2006.

There are no user statistics for any of these facilities.

The Martha's Vineyard Horse Council has expressed interest in establishing an "equine cross-country course" along the fire roads in the southwest corner of the forest. As of this writing, the request remains under consideration.



Riverhead Field Disc Golf Course at Correllus. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

10.5. INFRASTRUCTURE

Property Boundary

The main portion of the forest is bounded on the south by Edgartown-West Tisbury Road; and on all other sides by firebreaks and/or a paved bike path. These boundaries are easily identifiable.

The Pohogonot Tract is bounded on the north by Edgartown-West Tisbury Road and by Pohogonot Road along a portion of its eastern boundary. Most of the tract borders private lands. All boundaries have been marked.

The portion of the forest in Tisbury is bounded on the north by Checamo Path, municipal lands, and private lands. Its boundaries have not been marked.

Buildings and Structures

There are relatively few recent buildings and structures; most are historic (Table 10.3.2). The only two non-historic buildings on the property are a garage and storage shed (Table 10.5.1) A 42 foot by 72 foot, 3-bay garage is located south of forest headquarters. It is sheathed in untreated cedar shingles to match the nearby historic buildings. The garage includes an office, bathroom, shop, storage loft, and three vehicle bays. One vehicle bay and the office are used by Bureau of Fire Control and Forestry staff; the rest of the building is used by the Forest and Park Supervisor. This building is infrequently used for forest-related public meetings. A 10-foot by 12 foot metal storage shed abuts the garage's south side.

Table 10.5.1. Non-historic buildings and structures of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Location and Infrastructure	Date ^a	Condition ^b	In Use ^c	Utilities ^d
Headquarters Area				
Maintenance garage	2003	2	Y	E, H, S, T, W
Metal shed	-	2	Y	-
Barnes Road				
Airport navigation lights and towers (6) ^e	1980	-	-	E
Gate 3				
Explosives magazine ^e	2009	-	Y	E ^f

a. Date of construction, if known.

b. Preliminary condition assessment using the building system and equipment condition codes as used in the Massachusetts Capital Asset Management Information System (CAMIS). The following codes are used: 1 = Excellent-easily restorable to like new condition; 2 = Good-routine maintenance required; 3 = Adequate-some corrective and preventative maintenance required; 4 = Fair-excessive corrective maintenance and repair required; 5 = Poor-renovation needed; and 6 = Fail.

c. Use categories include: N = building is not in use; S = building is used on a seasonal basis; and Y = building is used year-round.

d. The following codes are used to identify utilities associated with buildings: E = Electric; H = Heat; I = Internet; S = Septic system; T = Telephone; W = Water; and W(S) = Water is available on a seasonal basis. This information is included for all buildings.

e. Infrastructure located on DCR property, but not owned or controlled by the DCR. Its condition is not assessed.

f. Solar derived electricity.



Correllus' maintenance garage is used for forest operations and fire control. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

The Massachusetts Department of Transportation has expressed interest in locating a maintenance facility within the forest, in or near the headquarters area. As of this writing, the request is under consideration.

The forest's other non-historic infrastructure is not owned by the DCR. Airport navigation lights, belonging to the Martha's Vineyard Airport Commission are located south of the forest headquarters, in line with Runway 24. The other privately owned structure is an explosives magazine owned by UXB International, Inc., of Blacksburg, Virginia (UXB International, Inc. 2010). It is used to store explosives associated with detonating ordnance identified during the cleanup of South Beach State Park. (See Section 12 for additional information.)

This magazine has a total maximum net explosive weight of 100 pounds.



Magazine used to store explosives associated with the cleanup of military ordnance from South Beach. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

Roads

There are approximately 34 miles of roads. The conditions of these roads are summarized in Table 10.5.2.

Table 10.5.2. Condition and length of roads at Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.^a

Road Condition	Paved (Miles)	Unpaved (Miles)
Good	0.75	3.17
Fair	0.00	29.53
Poor	0.00	0.45
Total	0.75	33.15

a. Based on field assessment; all distances calculated using GIS.

Paved roads are limited to the forest entrance and headquarters area. Two municipal roads, Barnes Road and Edgartown-West Tisbury Road, pass through the forest.

Parking

There are eight public parking lots. (Table 10.5.3) Five are associated with the bike trail; they are located on Barnes Road, Old County, and Edgartown-West Tisbury roads. (Figure 10.1) These paved lots have a combined capacity of 52 vehicles; there are no accessible spaces. Gravel lots are located at the deer barn, disc golf course, and on the Pohogonot Tract. The latter, although within the forest, provides access to The Nature Conservancy's David H. Smith Preserve. There is no accessible parking at these lots.

Table 10.5.3. Number of public parking spaces, by location and type, at Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Location	HP	Other	Total
Barnes Road – North ^a	0	12	12
Deer Barn ^a	0	4	4
Barnes Road – Dr. Fisher Road ^a	0	9	9
Riverhead Disc Golf Course ^a	0	30	30
Old County Road – North ^a	0	12	12
Old County Road – South ^a	0	8	0
Edgartown – West Tisbury Road ^a	0	11	11
David H. Smith Preserve ^c	0	6	6
Edgartown – West Tisbury Road ^a			
Total	0	84	84

a. Number of spaces is based on the number of potential 9-foot-wide spaces.

Employees park adjacent to the forest headquarters or garage.

Recreationists using the model airplane flying field park off-property, in a lot associated with the MVRHS athletic fields.

Trails

There are three types of recreational trails: paved bike path; fire lanes, and natural surface single- and double-track trails.

There is a total of 13.63 miles of paved multi-use trail (i.e., bike path) in the forest. The initial bike path was constructed in 1973 and 1974. It follows the perimeter of the portion of the forest west of Barnes Road. Stop signs and pavement markings are lacking where the path crosses Barnes Road and at two airport entrances. A spur along Edgartown-West Tisbury Road, constructed in 1996 connects it to the municipal bike path in Edgartown.

The fire lanes and single and double track trails are both unpaved. Fire lanes vary in width from approximately 15 to 200 feet; all have vehicle travel lanes useful for recreation. The extent and condition of the forests' trails, not including the bike path, are identified in Table 10.5.4.

Table 10.5.4. Condition and length of official trails at Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Trail Condition	Length (Miles)
Good	6.90
Fair	15.10
Poor	0.63
Total	22.63

a. Based on field assessment; all distances calculated using GIS.

A publically available map of these trails identifies paved roads, unpaved roads, bike trails, and bridle trails. However, with few exceptions, these trails are unnamed on the map or in the forest.

A "Fire Interpretive Trail" is located on the TNC's David H. Smith Preserve; it originates at the parking lot on DCR's Pohogonot Tract.

Kiosks and Signs

Kiosks are located at the deer barn, Riverhead Field Disk Golf Course, and the David H. Smith Preserve; all are adjacent to parking lots. Only the first is a DCR kiosk; the latter two are privately owned and maintained. A Main Identification Sign is located at the intersection of Barnes Road and Sanderson Ave. It is the "suitable marker" required by Chapter 41 of the Acts of 1987.

Iron Ranger

There is no iron ranger.

Memorials and Markers

There are two known memorials; both in honor of the heath hen. A stone bearing a metal plaque that describes the bird's path to extinction is located along the bike path at Gate 18. A "human-scale" bronze heath hen statue is located along the bike path between Gates 18 and 19. Part of sculptor Todd McGrain's Lost Bird Project, the statue was intended to "capture the presence of the birds, to make them personal and palpable, and to remind us of their absence." Additional information on this sculpture, and the Lost Bird Project, is available at <http://www.lostbirdproject.org/>.

10.6. INTERPRETATION

There is currently no interpretive programming, guides, or trails. The following interpretive panel is located adjacent to the heath hen statue.

- The Heath Hen's Lasting Legacy.

Temporary interpretive signs are placed along trails in areas where forest management has taken place. These signs explain the type of management activity that took place, and the associated ecological goals.



Example of temporary interpretive sign used to inform the public about forest management at Correllus. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

The David H. Smith Preserve has five interpretive display panels along its fire interpretive trail; one is located within the state forest.

10.7. MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

Staffing

DCR Personnel

Correllus is managed by MassParks staff; there is one year-round personnel. (Table 10.7.1) There were no seasonal personnel in 2013 or 2014.

Table 10.7.1. Mass Parks personnel assigned to Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Job Title	Number of Positions ^a
<i>Year-round Personnel</i>	
Forest and Park Supervisor III	1

a. Number of position is based on 2014 staffing levels.

In 2014, a mechanic from the South Region office in Carver periodically worked in the forest mowing firebreaks.

One Bureau of Fire Control and Forestry personnel, a Patrolman, is based at Correllus on a seasonal basis. Their duties are primarily associated with fire break maintenance and staffing the West Tisbury Fire Tower. (See Section 15.)

Staffing at the forest in the mid 1970s was "two and one half people" (Whiting 1976). Job titles were not identified, nor were park staff differentiated from Bureau of Fire Control and Forestry staff (Whiting 1976).

Partnerships and Volunteers

There is no friends group.

A partnership exists between the DCR and TNC for the management of the Pohogonot Tract. (See 10.8. Management Practices for additional information.)

The Martha's Vineyard Model Flying Club and the Martha's Vineyard Disc Golf Club are partners with the DCR, due to their development and use of recreation facilities in the forest.

Intermittent volunteer support comes from members of youth groups performing community service projects.

MassWildlife personnel staff the deer check station during much of hunting season.

Public Safety

Edgartown, Tisbury, and West Tisbury fire and police departments provide fire response, law enforcement, and emergency services.

Funding

Conservation Trust Fund

There are no Conservation Trust Funds for this park.

Retained Revenue

Correllus does not generate revenue, and does not contribute towards DCR's retained revenue.

Other Revenues

There are no other known revenues.

10.8. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management of DCR properties is guided by a variety of regulations, policies, BMPs (e.g., Table 10.3.2), legal agreements, and institutional knowledge. This section describes those practices unique to the management of Correllus. Legal agreements unique to the forest are presented in Table 10.8.1.

Table 10.8.1. Key legal agreements for Manuel F. Correllus State Forest assets.

Party and Subject of Agreement	Type ^a	Expiration Date ^b
Existing Agreements		
Department of Environmental Management and the Pohogonot Trust Agreement by and between...for the coastal sandplain addition to the Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.	A	N/A
Department of Environmental Management and the Town of Edgartown Layout, construction and maintenance of bicycle paths within Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.	S	N/A
Martha's Vineyard Riverhead Disc Golf Course	R	2013
Martha's Vineyard Model Flying Club	R	2013
Department of Environmental Management and The Nature Conservancy Cooperative Management Agreement for the coastal sandplain addition to the Manuel F. Correllus State Forest. (Renewable)	A	2020
Unknown Status^c		
UXB International and U.S. Army Engineering Support Center Huntsville (USAESCH). Placement and maintenance of explosives magazine in state forest.	-	-

a. Agreement types include: A=Memorandum of Agreement; E=Easement; L=Lease; R = Recreation Permit; S = Special Use Permit; and U=Memorandum of Understanding.

b. Year that agreement expires. Permanent agreements are indicated by an expiration date of "None."

c. Unknown status includes uses for which there is no agreement and uses for which an agreement exists but was not located during the preparation of this RMP.

Key management and guidance documents are identified in Table 10.8.2.

Table 10.8.2. Key management and guidance documents for Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Author and Document	Year
Department of Environmental Management and The Nature Conservancy Operating principles (for Hazy Acres). Draft	n.d.
Whiting, S. B. Management plan for Martha's Vineyard State Forest, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.	1976
Department of Environmental Management An ecosystem management plan for the Manuel F. Correllus State Forest. Draft.	1994
Department of Environmental Management and The Nature Conservancy Management and Maintenance Plan. Preliminary.	1998
Gannet and Fleming, Inc. Environmental Audit Report: Manuel F. Correllus State Forest, Vineyard Haven (sic), Massachusetts.	1998 ^h
Department of Environmental Management Environmental Notification Form. Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing firebreaks – Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.	2001
Patterson et al. Wildland fuel management options for the central plains of Martha's Vineyard: Impacts on fuel loads, fire behavior and rare plant and insect species.	2005
Whiddon, A. J. Prescribed Fire Plan. Administrative Unit(s): Manuel Correllus State Forest. Prescribed Fire Name: Northwest Tract-Edgartown.	2011 ^a
Whiddon, A. J. Prescribed Fire Plan. Administrative Unit(s): Manuel Correllus State Forest. Prescribed Fire Name: Northeast Tract.	2011 ^b
Whiddon, A. J. Prescribed Fire Plan. Administrative Unit(s): Manuel Correllus State Forest. Prescribed Fire Name: Pohogonot Tract.	2012 ^b

Three external planning documents contain recommendations specific to the management of Correllus. *These documents were not prepared by the DCR or its predecessor agency; their contents do not necessarily reflect DCR policy.*

The Island Plan recognizes the interconnectedness of the forest and life on the Vineyard (MVC 2010). It offers the following eight strategies relevant to the forest.

- **N1-6.** Assist the Commonwealth in the restoration of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest as a preeminent center for biodiversity, recreation, and natural character.
- **N1-8.** Cultivate a “culture of stewardship,” a Vineyard community that understands the benefits of open spaces and a healthy ecosystem, and acts on behalf of its restoration. [This strategy proposes using Correllus as a teaching laboratory.]
- **N2-3.** Increase the use of specialized management techniques such as prescribed burning and wildlife underpasses.
- **N4-1.** Extend the greenway/trail network from Gay Head (i.e., Aquinnah) to Chappaquiddick with cross connections to the north and south shores. [This strategy uses Correllus as the hub of the network.]
- **N9-1.** Accommodate the homegrown lumber industry.
- **E5-4.** Explore renewable energy generation with site specific sources. [This strategy proposes exploring biomass fueled energy production partially sourced from Correllus.]
- **T4-1.** Extend the network of off-road bike paths and improve safety of existing ones. [This strategy uses Correllus' bike paths as the hub of the network.]
- **W1-2.** Plan for and protect future public well sites.

The draft Hazard Mitigation Plan for Dukes County (MVC 2014) identified five management recommendations related to Correllus. These recommendations, which apply to all towns on the Vineyard, are:

- In order to reduce the impacts of drought and wildfire, establish an overall management plan for the state forest, including establishment of specific procedures or Memoranda of Agreement regarding the transfer of land for new public water supplies and for easements to install water supply lines.
- Vegetation management to reduce the impacts of wildfire, including but not limited to the cutting, chipping and disposal (by shipment off-island or by reuse as compost) of excess fuel materials in forest.
- Encourage the towns and others to participate in the DCR/Fire Wise Program.
- Educate public and private landowners and homeowners' associations concerning the importance of techniques for defensible space to reduce the risk of wildfire, such as utilization of low-maintenance native landscaping and removing fuel in forest areas; also consider issues of access to and through the developments for fire-fighting; fund implementation.
- Develop a dedicated on-island fire cache that would allow prescribed fire teams to respond on very short notice and conduct preventative prescribed burns.

The final external document includes recommendations for restoring a functioning sandplain landscape (Foster and Motzkin 1999). Information on these recommendations is provided in Natural Resources, below.

Annual Maintenance

Ongoing management practices typically follow a regular schedule. Common activities, and the desired frequency with which they occur, are identified in Table 10.8.3.

Table 10.8.3. Annual cycle of management activities at Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Activity	Spring ^a	Summer ^a	Fall ^a	Winter ^a
Cleaning - Bathroom(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Litter removal- Recreation areas	N/A	E1	AN	AN
Litter removal - Trails	AN	E1	AN	AN
Maintenance - Picnic sites, fences, etc.	AN	AN	AN	N/A
Mowing and trimming	E7/AN	E7/AN	E7/AN	N/A
Mulching and fertilizing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pruning - Trees and shrubs	AN	AN	AN	AN
Sweeping - Walkways	AN	AN	AN	AN

a. Frequency codes are: AN = As needed; D = Daily, # times; E = Every # days; N/A = Not applicable.

Natural Resources

Two management activities affect multiple resource types in the forest; these activities are maintenance of firebreaks and management of the Pohogonot Tract.

The configuration and management of Correllus' 32 miles of firebreaks were developed during a 2001 through 2005 project entitled *Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Existing Firebreaks – Manuel F. Correllus State Forest* (EEA #12592). In 2001 a Conservation Permit (#01.012.DFW) was issued; it authorized the taking of 28 state-listed species and the alteration of 216 acres of their habitat. A number of conditions were associated with this permit, including preparation of a "comprehensive five-year firebreak management plan." This plan, which was to be provided to the NHESP by January 1, 2002, was not on file with that agency as of August 2014 (Harper 2014). Because the Conservation Permit remains in force until all required actions have been completed, current firebreak maintenance activities at Correllus must comply with all of the permit's terms.

In past years, the mowing of firebreaks was conducted by the Forest and Parks Supervisor. In 2014, responsibility for mowing was reassigned to the Bureau of Fire Control and Forestry, under the direction of the Forest Supervisor.

Management of the Pohogonot Tract and the adjacent 15.4 acre TNC David H. Smith Preserve is governed by a Cooperative Management Agreement between the DEM and TNC (1996). Its key points are:

- The Pohogonot Tract and Smith Preserve “shall be managed and maintained as a single unit.”
- The unit is to be managed in accordance with a jointly developed Management and Maintenance Plan for the purposes of:
 - Open space conservation;
 - Ecological preservation and restoration;
 - Environmental education and research; and
 - Low impact compatible recreational uses.

A preliminary Management and Maintenance Plan was developed; it has not been revised. The Conservancy’s parking lot and trail on the Pohogonot Tract are identified in this plan.

Water Resources

There are no activities unique to this property.

Rare Species

Under the terms of standing Conservation Permit, DCR is to conduct an annual survey and monitoring effort to document all state-listed rare plant occurrences. It is unknown if this activity was performed by the previous Forest and Park Supervisor.

The entire model aircraft flying field and approximately half the Riverhead Disc Golf Course are within Priority Habitat. Maintenance activities in these areas require review under MESA. There is no documentation that this has occurred.

Correllus has been identified by the NHESP as a “key site” for biodiversity conservation in Massachusetts (Regosin 2013). The forest and its surroundings support at least 64 state-listed species and four priority natural communities, making it one of DCR’s most biologically significant properties (Regosin 2015). Active habitat management is required for the forest to continue to support rare and endangered species. The DCR and DFG are working cooperatively to restore and manage rare species habitat in the forest.

Invasive Species

Under the terms of standing Conservation Permit, DCR must monitor firebreaks on an annual basis for the appearance of non-native invasive plants. It is unknown if this activity was performed by the previous Forest and Park Supervisor.

Vegetation

A prescribed fire plan exists for the Pohogonot Tract (Whiddon 2012b). Its goals include reduction of hazardous fuel loads; enhancing rare species habitat; and restoring and maintaining fire-dependent habitat. Implementation of this plan is the responsibility of the Bureau of Forest Fire Control and Forestry, in coordination with the Correllus Forest and Park Supervisor. Because the Pohogonot Tract is cooperatively managed by the DCR and TNC, planning and implementation of prescribed fire is done in coordination with TNC. The Conservancy assists DCR with both fire break creation and the implementation of prescribed burns throughout Correllus.

Two additional fire plans exist (Whiddon 2011a, 2011b). The first for 160 acres west of Barnes Road and north of the airport, and the second for 370 acres along the forest’s northern border, between headquarters and the property’s eastern boundary. The goals of these plans are to: reduce the risk of wildfire to life, property, and resources; conserve, enhance, and protect rare species habitat; restore the natural fire regime to the sandplains community; and wildfire training. Implementation of this plan is the responsibility of the Bureau of Forest Fire Control and Forestry, in coordination with the Correllus Forest and Park Supervisor. Additional public safety and conservation agency and organization personnel assist with implementation of these plans.

A five acre experimental forestry plot is located in the forest’s northwest corner. It was planted by the USDA Forest Service ca. 1964 and contains pitch pine x loblolly pine hybrids. This research plot, one of many in the northeastern U.S., is a potentially valuable repository of genetic information (Birdsey 2010). Active forest management (e.g., thinning) that maintains “some of the original trees” may be applied (Birdsey 2010).

Two experimental forestry plots, totaling approximately 4.10 acres, are located north of the Martha’s Vineyard Airport. These plots, which were

established by researchers from Yale University, contain pitch pine originating from multiple locations in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. It is unknown if the growth of these pines is still being monitored.

No fertilizers are used within the forest.

The County Commissioners hold three deeded easements, for unobstructed and unrestricted flight of aircraft, on portions of the forest northeast of Runway 24 and southwest of Runway 6. These easements allow the Commissioners to remove any growth that “may interfere with the unobstructed flight of aircraft.” Vegetation around the navigation lights located in the forest on one of these easements is maintained by the County.

Vegetation in and around the fenced-in area associated with the explosives magazine is maintained by UXB International.

Cultural Resources

There are no management activities unique to this property. Outside the forest, Dr. Fisher Road is protected by the Island Road DCPC – Special Ways (Edgartown) and Dr. Fisher Road DCPC (West Tisbury).

Recreation Resources

In support of hunting at the forest, MassWildlife stocks approximately 130 non-native ring-necked pheasants each fall, and operates an on-site deer check station during peak hunting periods.

The bike path, which predates DCR’s Landscape Designations, is almost entirely within the Reserve portion of Correllus. Because of this, the level of path development must remain significantly less than for bike paths in Parklands (e.g., CCRT; Section 9), and the path managed in a context-sensitive manner.

The Riverhead Disc Golf Course was constructed under an annual Recreation Permit, and its ongoing maintenance is performed by the Martha’s Vineyard Disc Golf Association under a Recreation Permit. Maintenance largely involves mowing, pruning tree limbs, and repairing tees and baskets. These activities have not been reviewed by the NHESP for their potential impacts to rare species and their habitats.

Similar to the disc golf course, the model plane airfield was established under a Recreation Permit without the required review under MESA. It is maintained by members of the Martha’s Vineyard Model Flying Club. Maintenance involves mowing vegetation on approximately 0.6 acres of runways and 0.1 acres of associated firebreak.

The County Commissioners hold deeded easements to two parcels of forest in West Tisbury (15.93 and 4.21 acres; Book 292, Page 562), for unobstructed and unrestricted flight of aircraft, on portions of the forest south of Runway 6. They restrict the types of recreation that can take place. These easements require that DCR “shall not use or allow...to be used by any assembly of persons or in such a manner as may attract or bring together an assembly of persons thereon.” Parcels included in this easement are within the airport’s security fence. The Commissioners also hold a similar easement on 3.1 acres of the forest in Edgartown, opposite Runway 24 (Book 373, Page 159). This easement is associated with the airport navigation lights located within the forest.



Navigation lighting and safety zones extend from Martha’s Vineyard Airport into the state forest. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

A 1958 agreement between the Commonwealth and the County of Dukes County further restricts recreational use of the forest. It allows for unobstructed and unrestricted flight of aircraft at any altitude; prohibits the construction or maintenance of any building, structure or object; and prohibits the assembly of people, on 44.22 acres of state forest north of Runway 24.

Infrastructure

Buildings

Partial funding for the garage was provided by the Bureau of Fire Control and Forestry. This has resulted in one bay being dedicated to Fire Control vehicles and equipment and the other two bays dedicated to state forest vehicles and equipment.

Access to, and maintenance of the explosives magazine northeast of the intersection of fire roads D and 11 is the responsibility of UXB International, Inc.

The County Commissioners hold three deeded easements, for unobstructed and unrestricted flight of aircraft, on portions of the forest northeast of Runway 24 and southwest of Runway 6. These easements prohibit DCR from erecting, maintaining, or allowing any buildings, structures, or objects within the easements, and authorize the County to remove such infrastructure.

Roads

The paved driveway to the headquarters and garage are plowed by the park staff. Fire roads associated with fire breaks are not plowed.

Responsibility for maintaining Pohogonot and Coast Guard roads, and the sharing of maintenance costs, is specified in a 1995 agreement between the DEM and The Pohogonot Trust.

Parking Areas

Parking lots are not plowed in the winter.

Trails

The DCR holds a conservation restriction (Book 373, Page 158) on the southern and eastern portions of the Martha's Vineyard Airport, along Edgartown-West Tisbury and Barnes roads. Associated with this is a covenant that permits the use of a 100-foot wide strip of land along these roads, within the CR, for the construction and maintenance of trails and bicycle paths.

The forest's paved bike path is maintained by Correllus staff. The edges of the path are mowed on an as needed basis, as resources allow. Leaves and pine needles are blown from the path on the same schedule. Although most of the bike path is within

Priority Habitat, these maintenance activities have not been reviewed by NHESP.

The town of Edgartown is "solely responsible for the management, condition, maintenance and repair of" the two bicycle paths that they constructed along Barnes Road and Edgartown-West Tisbury Road, within the state forest (DEM 1995b).

The Smith Preserve's interpretive trail is maintained by TNC.

Kiosks and Signs

Forest staff manages the contents of the kiosk at the park entrance, Martha's Vineyard Disc Golf Club is responsible for maintaining the kiosk at the golf course, and TNC is responsible for maintaining its kiosk at the Smith Preserve parking lot.

10.9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This section provides recommendations for the near- and long-term management of Manuel F. Correllus State Forest. Applied Land Stewardship Zoning recommendations provide general guidance for managing Correllus. Future activities and projects should be checked against the zoning map (Figure 10.2) for consistency. Management recommendations for Correllus are all high-priority, and should be addressed as soon as resources become available.

Applied Land Stewardship Zoning (Figure 10.2)

The following Land Stewardship Zoning is recommended for Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Zone 1

- Most of Correllus has been designated Zone 1; this includes all undeveloped areas and fire breaks.

Zone 2

- No sections of Correllus have been designated Zone 2.

Zone 3

- Forest headquarters landscape
- Forest entrance and deer barn
- Parking lots
- Riverhead Field Disc Golf Course

Significant Feature Overlay

The following Significant Feature Overlays are recommended:

- ***Airport Restriction Significant Feature Overlay.*** This overlay coincides with the boundaries of Martha's Vineyard Airport's deeded easements and the 1958 agreement with the County Commissioners that restrict development and group assembly. The terms of the easements and agreement are to be implemented within this overlay.
- ***Multi-Use Path Significant Feature Overlay.*** This overlay includes the multi-use path and adjacent vegetation within 2-feet of the existing paved path. Within this overlay, the existing paved path is to be managed in a

manner sensitive to and consistent with the surrounding areas' Reserve designation (DCR 2012a).

Management Recommendations

Twelve priority management recommendations were developed for Manuel F. Correllus State Forest. (Table 10.9.1) For a recommendation to be considered priority it must address one or more of the following criteria:

- Regulatory compliance or compliance with legal agreements.
- Threats to the health and safety of park visitors and employees.
- The imminent loss of a natural, cultural, or recreation resource.

Additional maintenance and management needs observed during the preparation of this RMP, but not meeting one or more of the above criteria, are not included in this plan.

Table 10.9.1. Priority recommendations for Manuel F. Correllus State Forest.

Recommendation	Implementation^a
Add one designated van accessible parking space to each paved parking lot along the bike path.	R, U
Prepare an updated firebreak management plan and submit to NHESP to close out Conservation Permit #01.012.DFW. In accordance with the permit, annually monitor state-listed rare plant and invasive species occurrences in firebreaks until the plan is completed and the conservation permit is closed out.	C, F, R
Prepare and implement a comprehensive fire management plan to restore and promote populations of rare species, their habitats, and native natural communities; and to decrease the risk of fire to the forest and abutting properties. Integrate the updated fire break management plan (see recommendation above) and ongoing efforts to remove remnant non-native conifer plantations into this plan. Include contiguous conservation lands (e.g., the Smith Preserve) as appropriate.	C, F, P, R, V
Install stop signs and pavement markings where the bike path crosses Barnes Road and at the two unmarked entrances to the Martha's Vineyard Airport.	P, R, V
Improve the forest's trail map and trail signs; adding trail names, trailhead signs and intersection signs consistent with DCR's Trail Guidelines as needed.	B, P, R
Actively promote trail user etiquette and safety.	B, R, V
In association with The Nature Conservancy, periodically review and, if necessary, revise the Management and Maintenance Plan for the Pohogonot Tract in accordance with the terms of the DEM-TNC Cooperative Management Agreement.	F, R, V
Require Martha's Vineyard Disc Golf Club to document management practices and submit to NHESP for after-the-fact review under MESA before issuing future recreation permits.	R
Reclassify the Martha's Vineyard Riverhead Disc Golf Course as Parkland to reflect actual on-the-ground conditions at the time of landscape designations.	P
Require Martha's Vineyard Model Flying Club to document management practices and submit to NHESP for after-the-fact review under MESA before issuing future recreation permits.	R
Conduct an expanded document review to locate agreement with UXB International, Inc. and USAESCH to place explosives magazine in the state forest.	L
Document bike path management practices and submit to NHESP for review under MESA.	R

- a. The following codes identify the party or parties responsible for implementing the recommendations: B = Bureau of Ranger Services; C = Contractor; E = Division of Engineering; F = Bureau of Forest Fire Control and Forestry; L = Legal Services; O = Other; P = Bureau of Planning, Design & Resource Protection; R = Regional and district staff; U = Universal Access Program; V = Volunteer or partner; and X = Office of External Affairs and Partnerships.

